matter may be expedited as taxes are levied from these villagers in various ways.

Reply of Government.—The matter is under consideration in connection with the Mohatarfa Regulation.

SUBJECT No. 70.

Abolition of tax on kanas.

Mr. Srinivas Sitaram Kulkarni, Harihar Sub-Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—The subject of entirely abolishing the tax on kanas was brought forward last year, when the Government replied that the question was under correspondence and the matter would be disposed of soon. The matter is again submitted as final orders are not yet passed.

Reply of Government.—A report has been received from the Revenue Commissioner and early orders will be passed in the matter.

SUBJECT No. 71.

Kan-holders may be permitted to make use of dead trees and leaves in kans.

Mr. H. Shama Rao, Sagar Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—Kan-holders may be allowed to utilize dead trees other than of the reserved kinds and to make use of dried leaves for manure for adjoining lands beyond the limits of the kan, as it is impossible to utilize the leaves within the kan, pepper vine not being cultivated.

Reply of Government.—Noted.

SUBJECT No. 72.

Grant of land for planting fruit and fuel trees.

Mr. Dodvenkatarama Reddi, Chintamani Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—In village forests, convenient localities may be granted to the raiyats for planting honge and other fruit trees. After the trees come to bearing, a half share may be given to the raiyats who planted and reared them. This will be a sort of encouragement to the raiyats, besides being profitable to Government.

Reply of Government.—The revised rules contained in Appendix H of the Land Revenue Rules provide sufficiently for this. Proposals are also under consideration to encourage the growth of trees on gomal and kharab lands.

SUBJECT No. 73.

Throwing open for cultivation lands out of Amrut Mahal kavals, State Forests and Date reserves.

(*a*) Mr. B. Ranganna, Kadur District Board.

(*b*) Messrs. H. R. Tiruvengadaswami Mudaliar and W.C. PetrieHay, Hunsur Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—(*a*) Extensive lands have been unnecessarily reserved for Amrut Mahal kavals, State Forests and Excise groves, causing much inconvenience to the raiyats for lands for cultivation. In many cases these reserves extend up to the very sites of villages. It is therefore prayed that only so much land as is absolutely necessary for kaval and other purposes may be reserved and the rest thrown open for cultivation.

(*b*) Since the Imperial Transport Department have ceased purchasing cattle from the Amrut Mahal Department and as the lands set apart for the Amrut Mahal Department are said to be not required by them, it is prayed that the kavals may be let out for cultivation.

Reply of Government.—(*a*) As regards land required for toddy groves, provision has been made in the rules issued under Government Order No. R. 1008-18—L. R.

155-03-11, dated the 7th August 1907, that no land not actually required to be reserved should be kept out of cultivation. In deciding whether a land containing date trees should be given out for cultivation or reserved, it has been laid down that in the case of all assessed lands the requirements of *bonâ fide* cultivation shall have precedence over those of the toddy revenue. When areas are selected for reservation by the Forest Department, the proposals are carefully examined by the Revenue Commissioner and at the time of settlement the needs of cultivation and of the raiyats are fully provided for. Portions of Amrut Mahal Kavals which may be conveniently spared by the Department are given out for cultivation and applications for further grant of lands in particular Amrut Mahal Kavals will be carefully considered.

(*b*) This is being done as far as possible. Each case will be decided on its merits. When the kavals are fully handed over, the question as to which of them may be granted for cultivation will be considered.

SUBJECT NO. 74.

Grant of kharab lands for cultivation though they are less in area than the prescribed minimum.

Mr. Ranga Chetty, Krishnarajpete Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—Unassessed kharab dry lands are not usually let out for cultivation if they are less than six acres in area. This causes hardship to poor raiyats. Moreover most of the kharab lands do not comprise six acres at places fit for cultivation. It is therefore prayed that lands of smaller extent comprising at least two acres may be assessed and given out to raiyats when applied for.

Reply of Government.—The question of reducing the minima is under the consideration of Government and early orders will be passed in the matter.

SUBJECT NO. 75.

Grant of relinquished bagayat and on progressive tenure.

Mr. Kigga Channakesava Rao, Koppa Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—The present rule regarding the disposal of bagayat lands brought under Government waste does not admit of the grant of such lands on progressive tenure within a period of three years from the date of the relinquishment or forfeiture of such lands. Such lands are generally allowed to lapse into Government waste only when the return from them is so small that it hardly covers the full assessment thereon. Should a further period of three years be allowed to elapse before they are granted for cultivation, the lands will have become utterly incapable of reclamation. It is requested that this undesirable restriction may be removed.

Reply of Government.—The rule requiring that the land should have been unoccupied for three years has been prescribed with the object of preventing persons from fraudulently relinquishing lands and taking them up soon after under the favorable terms allowed by the rules. When,